LONDON'S TASTE IN

PICTURES TALKED OF AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Sargent's Decorative Panel, "Israel and the Law," One of Them-Another

LONDON, May 12 .- The 141st exhibition of the Royal Academy is now open and the galleries have been thronged with usual sightseers. Sightseers is the only way to describe the people who go to Burlington House during the three months when the summer exhibition is being held, for they go there not because they care about art but because every fone else goes, because it gives them something to talk about.

The people who go to the Academy are never seen at the National Gallery. they rarely go even to the Tate Galleryit is the Americans and foreigners who do that-they take the pictures there for granted as part of their national sions. How many people in London, for instance, know the portrait by Holbein of Christina, Duchess of Milan? The Duke of Norfolk lent it to the National Gallery and it has been on view there for years, but probably not one Londoner in a thousand has seen it. Now that the Duke has sold it and the report has been spread that it is coveted by America and Germany a public subscription is to be opened so that England shall not be despoiled of her art treasures!

At the Academy can be seen the latest portraits of fashionable women, leaders of society, Cabinet Ministers local Mayors and celebrities of all sorts; historical events and personages are pictorially presented over and over again; there are pictures of game, large and small, as well as dogs and horses, that appeal to sportsmen; there are religious pictures. views of cathedrals, royal castles and other famous places and pictures that tell a story. There is in fact something to suit the taste of everybody.

Is it the fault of the Academicians that these pictures do not represent the best modern art of the nation? They do not invite painters to send their work, they merely select-according to their judgment-the best of those that are sent to them. Many artists prefer to hold a one man show, thinking, and rightly so, that their work looks better hung apart from all other work and is more appreciated if a good deal of it is hung together. Take for example the pictures of Roger Fry now on view at the Carfax Gallery. How would such delicate watercolors painted on silk look if scattered among the watercolors at the Royal Academy?

Other artists again, such as those who form the New English Art Club. are all kindred spirits and their pictures when hung together do not clash. Possibly some of the members of the New Eng- are relieved against a luminous blue admirably expressed, and "Thisbe" lis-Academy; but the Academicians, like all officials, are chary of taking up ad- characters. Another scroll, similarly vanced ideas until it is proved that the ideas show a real and not a spurious

It must not be forgotten that the charges levelled against the Academy are the same as those levelled against all official bodies. Paris is recognized as the home of the most advanced art, and yet the impressionists when they first appeared were encouraged not at the Salon but by private enterprise; yet it was a genuine movement—it flourished for many years

The younger generation is always knocking at the door, as Ibsen says, and though present exhibition. the older generation may stop its ears generation has a way of bursting in and weeping everything before it.

The Young Turk party in English art, though it may rail against the Academy and its conservative ways, is not strong snough to raid Burlington House, kidnap its president and put Charles Ricketts or which won high praise last year. Augustus John in his place. What they have done is to organize a strong oppothere a selection of chosen pictures, last ten years by the most advanced and revolutionary artists. Much of the work has been seen before, but gathered tosterest and importance.

Now-and this fact is noteworthymany of the artists who exhibit at the seen. It is only here and there that a calls "A Favourite Custom," picture is "skied."

however, in the way of hanging, for it a work of not considerable interest. sems absurd that some of the best pictures should be placed in Gallery Edward Stott and Byam Shaw who show VIII., which is small and comes so near advance in their art. The snakelike

A STORY ON THE MOCCASIN

MEANING OF THE PATTERNS

ON INDIAN FOOTWEAR.

Discoveries of Government Scientists-

Government scientists have been

been known that nearly all native Indian

decoration is symbolic as well as orna-

The Indian artist's largest canvas was

tions he was confined to the space of a

are beginning to get tired. Why was not Mr. Sargent's decorative panel placed in Gallery III., which is the largest and best room? Is if because it is so far beyond the rest of the exhibition that if you came on it first you would look at nothing else afterward?

This large decoration, "Israel and the Law," has been already described in a Preblem Painting-Work of the cable despatch to THE SUN. Seeing it Newer Artists-Portraits of Interest, again on private view day confirms the first impression that it is majestic in conception, simple in construction, beautiful and refined in color.

The warm flesh tones of the figures and drapery with rose colored shadows



THE COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER, AND HER DAUGHTER, LADY MARY.- J.J. SHANNON, A.R.A.

lish Art Club began by sending to the sky, a vault of infinite space, around tening through a crack in the wall is the which runs a scroll inscribed with Hebrew best he has done for a long time. inscribed, is held by a colossal figure, equal in dignity to Rodin's "Penseur," and from this scroll young Israel is learning the intricacies of the law, ticking off on his fingers each point as he masters it. while on each side groups of angels child who has strayed all alone to the sheathe their golden swords.

The expression of the boy's face is adthe fact that the face of the large figure in the shadow of the drapery is lost in mystery. This panel is to be placed in

and the subject pictures are all disankeeps the doors closed too long the younger pointing because you cannot help com-Sims send a charming little picture illustrating Herrick's "Night Piece to Julia." but it is very artificial and lacks the spontaneous freshness of "The Little Faun,"

Cadogan Cowper, who jumped suddenly into fame two years ago with "The Devil sition at the Grafton Gallery and show Among the Nuns," by no means repeats his earlier style. It is a dainty little groups which must not be overlooked chosen from the work done during the Listening to the Serenade," though the picture is rich in color and carefully painted. Likewise Campbell Taylor's from the ocean beside which the prom- Keith Henderson's "Us," two small girls early Victorian picture is not so good enaders struggle against the wind. It is and a boy seated on the floor playing gether in this way it makes a show of as the picture bought by the Chantrey a picture of everyday life, people in the card game of "Happy Family.

Bequest last year. Herbert Draper continues in his "Ulvases and the Sirens" to imitate Lord Grafton Gallery are showing some work Leighton without attaining to the latter's Tudor costumes that fifth rate artists style, and Mr. Hughes-Stanton shows at the Royal Academy. This fact and scholarly perfection; Sigismund Goetze's deem picturesque! Let those people also the fact that the Academy has been "Venus Visiting Vulcan" is tame after redecorated—the walls in most of the what has hitherto come from his brush, rooms are no longer a dirty dark red- and Mr. Dollman's "Am I My Brother's and is better hung than usual, shows that Keeper?" a benchful of unemployed the Academicians feel that they were asleep on the Embankment, is too much getting too far behind the times. In most like an enlarged illustration for a magaof the rooms there are only two rows of zine article. Sir L. Alma-Tadema's picpictures, so that all of them can be well ture of Roman ladies bathing, which he bought under the terms of the Chantres There is still room for improvement, Bequest for £1,750, a considerable sum for

It is J. W. Waterhouse, Frank Dicksee

"The Shadowed Face" by Frank Dicksee is sure to be one of the most popular ground being considered as much as the pictures of the year. Its rival, as far as popularity goes, will be the Hon. John Collier's "Land Baby," a realistically as part of a whole scheme and kept in painted mermaid gazing at a tiny human its proper place. edge of the ocean. In Mr. Dicksee's picture the face of the Christ thrown into the work its title. At the foot of the crucifix kneels a nun.

Edward Stott's nictures are also deeply and influenced modern art as much as the Boston Library, and it is to be re-the Pre-Raphaelites.

Though he simply gretted that Mr. Abbey's decoration for uses, the titles, "The Two Mothers" and the same building is not included in the "The Flight," they represent the Virgin

Byam Shaw gives a touch of distinction to everything he does, whether it is a paring them with the work of the same poster for a pageant, a heraldic design artists done in former years. Charles or a large decorative picture. This year land occupies the place of honor in Gallery size—and the vermilion dress relieved he strikes a new note in "The New Voice" where he shows a group of nymphs reclining around a seated figure of Pan coronation painted peers in their robes, roused from their twilight somnolence by just as the portrait of E. H. Pember, the voice of an evangelist proclaiming the message of the Cross.

his success with his "Venetian Ladies picture, so vital and fresh that you can are almost feel the wind that is playing havoc with hats and dresses, and taste the salt white robed girls in a sunlit garden, and modern dress in an ordinary seaside town, but how much more picturesque it is than the faked stuff in Georgian or who deplore the ugliness of everything modern take heart of grace when they look at Mr. Shaw's picture, and for the matter of that at many of the modern and the "Countess of lichester" by J. J. artists, as many men are. Shannon could not look more charming Gainsborough's time.

> many cases it is the face that has prinbe tired by the time he gets to painting the Mr. Clausen's, but his "Ligurian Roses,"

Whether the hands are merely indicated.

tone and drawing.

as in the case of Mrs. Astor, or carried as far as the rest of the picture, as in the case of the fine portrait of the veteran Earl of Wemyss, they are admirable both in tone and drawing. William Strang and Gerald Keely, both members of the advanced school showing at the Grafton Gallery, must be noted in this respect. In the portraits of John Masefield and Mrs. Bendixon they give equal attention to all parts, dress and backfaces, without detracting from the value of the likeness, every detail being treated

THE SHADOWED FACE F. DICKSEE, R. A.

in a perfunctory manner, often out of

Mr. Sargent seldom sins in that respect.

The portrait of Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Sir Luke Fildes, is a trifle theatrical, and the paintmirable, and the effect is heightened by shadow by the stained glass window gives ing of the Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith. by S. J. Solomon, is rather slimy. You would not guess how strong mentally and physically John Burns is from Harold Speed's portrait of him. Mr. Orchardson shows no decline of vigor in his excel- good as to command central places in lent portraits of Mrs. Moss-Cockle and Sir some of the rooms. In Gallery X. Miss oresent exhibition.

and Child and the flight into Egypt as Of other decorative work there is little, much as though they were so labelled.

Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of the Flora Lion's portrait of Sylvia, daughter of Calcutta, the former the of Ceoil Braithwaite, faces Mrs. Swynportrait in the exhi

The president, Sir E. J. Poynter's, large portrait of the Duke of Northumber- laid on in chunks-it is a full length life beginning." III. It makes you think how much better against a background of deep blue night Mr. Abbey in his picture of the King's also by the president, reminds you how much better Mr. Orchardson can paint In "Rude Boreas" Mr Shaw reverts to still life on a dinner table. Two portrait Melton Fisher's "Summer Time Betty, Thea and Winnie Lyster," three

Of landscapes and seascapes there are plenty. Alfred East and David Murray both depart somewhat from their usual progress in his own manner. Mr. Hughes-Stanton has sent his best landscape to the New Gallery, but his work at the Academy is interesting, as his work always at Cape Town. Bertram MacKennal's the favorite Academy picture twice in is, because he has a distinctive style and group, "Tragedy Enveloping Comedy." three years, a wonderful success for an portraits. "Mrs. Astor" by Mr. Sargent is not subject to the influence of other

There is Mr. Clausen, for instance if the ladies were gowned in the fashion of who sends his diploma work, "The Interior of an Old Barn," and a very fine In looking around at the portraits | nocturnal study, "Lake Moonrise." and they are numerous-you are struck his own personal vision is so good why by the inadequate painting of hands. In need he imitate Mr. La Thangue, whose work is apt to be hard and scratchy? cipally interested the artist, who seems to Mr. La Thangue's work is less subtle than

please a number of people. Much attention will be given to two mounted by angels, and the one at the

and David

pictures by Osman Hamdy Bey, "Le head bears a basrelief medallion of Sir Tombeau des Enfants" and "Le Théo-Sidney Waterlow, for whom the memorial logien," not only because they are excellent in themselves but because their author is a director of the museum at Constantinople, and as reporter of the committee of the Chamber for the re-Hamid, the late Sultan of Turkey.

Of 1,380 exhibitors 340 are women, which is fully a quarter, surely a growing proportion. Some of their work is so rton's portrait of Mrs. Fenwick. The latter is almost too strong; the paint is a reatly pleasant picture.

group of children playing on a beach in brilliant sunlight; Mrs. Young Hunter, Mrs. Adrian Stokes and Miss Lucy Kemp Welch all send admirable pictures. Lady Holroyd sends a virile portrait of her husband, who is now keeper of the National Gallery, and Miss Anna Airy a remarkably strong group of old women entitled There are several good pieces of sculpture by women too.

last year or so that perhaps one expects too much of the present exhibition. Mr. Pegram's colossal statue of Cecil Rhodes a group for memorial to an actor, may not be quite so good as his "Wounded Diana" last year, but his little figure of "Sappho" is executed with subtle feeling, as is the daughter of the Duke of Rutland.

Mr. Colton's life size bronze of a tiger is full of feline energy. Sir George Framp- tumn of that year, 1907, Mr. Cowper was ton contributes no large work, but he sends a charming statuette of "La Belle and was the youngest man to get that Dame Sans Merci. Mr. Drury's groups distinction since the election of Herkomer the end that visitors when they reach it character of Mr. Waterhouse's "Lamia" is hands of his sitters and to put them in a girl stooping to drink at a well almost for the four corners of the new bridge in 1879.

MRS. ASTOR. hidden by masses of red roses, is sure to ornamentation and a plaque of figures in the centre, while the uprights are sur-

mother with her two children is the book which the elder boy is hiding under his

Mr. Reynolds-Stephens's "Memorial for

vision of the Constitution it was he who off the crowd. Sargent's pictures of read the fetwa for the deposition of Abdul course, one of Alma-Tadema's, a portrait of a little girl by Ralph Peacock and Howard Michael's "The Eleventh Command-

ment" all appeared very popular. The last named is the problem picture of the year. The problem is not difficult, though one lady is reported to have been overheard asking, "What is the Eleventh Commandment?" To which her com-panion replied, "I never can remember them unless I say them all from the

The picture shows a young married woman-her wedding ring is plainly seensky, the figure behind being lit by electric standing up at a table set for two in an light, is too startling a contrast to make evident West End restaurant. She looks out of the picture with alarm and discom-Mrs. Laura Knight has a charming fiture depicted on her face. The young man opposite her is seated. His face is only seen in three-quarter back view, but he grips his napkin in an agitated fashion. The cause of the trouble is seen in the background, where a mirror reflects another man entering the restaurant. It is evidently the husband, and the two diners have broken the Eleventh Commandment in being found out.

The picture which has attracted most The sculptors have been so energetic attention is the "Venetian Ladies Listenand have shown such an advance in the sing to the Serenade," by F. Cadogan Cowper, A. R. A., already referred to. This may prove to be the picture of the year from the popular vote point of view, will look better when it is put into position and if so Mr. Cowper will have produced three years, a wonderful success for an artist not yet 32. Two years ago his picture "The Devil Disguised as a Troubadour Singing to Nuns" was the talk of the town It is said that the crowds that gathered bust of Lady Diana Manners, youngest before it had been unequalled at the Academy since the exhibition of Lady Butler's famous "Roll Call." In the auelected an associate of the Royal Academy

and few moccasin signs occur more universal color signification. Red in many tribes denotes life, man, bravery the male child. Yellow indicates the green the verdant earth, white the plains. The Pawnee medicine man wore black moccasins to denote wisdom and power

The bakery is a peculiarly domestic business establishment, supplying mostly home wants, and as most people work days and sleep nights it might be supposed that there would be no occasion to keep bakeries open nights; but here where with the city's manifold industries there must be large numbers of people working at all times to keep things going there are bakeries that do keep open and find trade at all hours.

Some of these all night bakeries have lunch room attachments where people stop in to eat going to or from work, while others do a bakery business only. At either customers come in at all hours of the night to buy things to carry away just as people do at any hour of the day; for the people who go to work at midnight or at 1, 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning want bread and bakery stuff before they go just the same as do those who begin their labors at 7, 8 or 9; and there is likely

at Vauxhall, of which he sends two, are rather heavy, especially the group representing "The Fine Arts," and in the group representing "Education" the only sug-GOVERNMENT-EXPERTS EXPECT gestion of the title in the figure of the

INDUSTRY TO GROW. Many Varieties Found in Abundance There as Yet Little Known-Lower Forms of Sea Life Found in Great

the Grave of One Who Loved His Fellow Numbers-Salmon the Finest Ever. Men" is a new idea, or to speak more correctly an old idea admirably developed. The Government's fishery exhibit at In form Mr. Reynolds-Stephens has the Alaska-Yukon Exposition has been adopted the old wooden style of memorial, designed to call attention to the riches a bar supported by an upright at each end. of the great northwest territory in the He has used bronze in place of wood for products of the sea. It would appear the bar, which he has decorated with brass | Indeed, that Alaska is a paradise not only

for the big game hunter but for the

By those who have eaten it the Alaskan candle fish is said to be incomparably the most delicious of fish. The candles begin running in Alaskan waters about March, and swarm into the river and estuaries by the millions for several weeks. The sole, so highly esteemed in England, is found at its best in the waters of the Alaskan coast, and strange to say has no correspondent on the Atlantic side of this continent. Alaskan cod has proved a revelation to the epicure. being far superior to the Newfoundland cod. The color of the salted fish when cooked is a bright golden yellow.

Halibut are taken in great numbers in deep water of the coast of Alaska, these fish often weighing 500 pounds each. The Indian natives are adepts at catching halibut and use hooks of their own manufacture made of bone or of wood and iron which are said to be far more efficient than any shop rig. White fishermen who have tried them will use no other, for a fish which once has bitten seldom gets away. Sturgeon also exist in great numbers, as well as anchovies, haddock flounder, tomcod and whiting or kingfish There is a fish caught in salt water along shore where weeds and kelp grow which is the counterpart in color and structure of the black bass of eastern inland fresh waters and affords equally good sport for the trolling spoon.

The richness of marine life along the coast of Alaska has called forth the wonder of veteran scientists of the fisheries bureau. In the coves at low tide starfish of many patterns pave the bottom
like cobblestones—starfish of five, eight,
ten, eighteen and twenty-two fingers or
polats, and of bright crimson, pink,
dark red, yellow, drab and gray hues,
all of the crabs and prawns left by the
ebh climb and skip over their motionless
bodies, seltom provoking them to stir
the least bit out of position. On all the
piles of the wharves and wherever there
are sunken logs or trees anemones of
pink and purest white grow in clusters.
Then there are many kinds of hideous
octopus, cuttlefish and inkfish. The sea
cucumber is plentiful also. When cured
and dried it makes the article of commerce known as beche-de-mer, highly
prized in China for food, where it is
called trepang. It is said by the bureau
investigators that a valuable industry
might be built up by preparing this commodity for market. Indeed, it is urged
that the possibilities of the fisheries of bureau. In the coves at low tide starthat the possibilities of the fisheries of Alaska are, outside of the salmon and one or two other enterprises, scarcely realized

or two other enterprises, scarcely realized at all.

The inland fisherman in Alaska has a plentiful variety, among which are the salmon and sea trout, the lake trout, two sorts of stream trout, pike, sturgeon, has been made.

It is interesting to note the indications of what are likely to be the favorite pictures of the year. No picture, it is safe to say, will need a railing around it to keep off the correct. in the rivers of western Alaska average fifty pounds, while individuals often run

up to 100 pounds.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean of the Smithsonian Institution, who has devoted many years to the study of fish and fishing grounds of Alaska, enumerates 13 species, 108 of which live in the sea and 27 permanently or temporarily in fresh water.

ATCHES IN THE CITY Fewer Sold Than Fermerly-The Cisar Bealers Have Spotled the Trade.

A dealer who has the statistics to back up his statement said to a customer "There are fewer matches sold in New York city in proportion to the population than were sold here twenty-five years ago. We carry larger stocks than formerly, but we rely on country orders in

disposing of the stocks. "Anybody who will stop to think about the cause will understand it. Twentyfive years ago the cigar dealers did not resort to matches to advertise their goods The dealer either had a gas stem on his counter at which the smoker lighted his gigar or he had a tray of matches on the

cigar or he had a tray of matches on the counter, or the matches were placed in a box, and if the cigar customer carried any away he would take only a few.

"In most of the shops to-day matches are scattered about with such prodigality that any man who is in the habit of buying cigars two or three times a day can, if he sees fit to do so, lay in a supply of matches that will give his home all it needs. I have one customer who tells me that he has not bought a match for home use for a year. He has not laid in the supply intentionally, but he mechanically picks up a box of matches chanically picks up a box of matches every time he is in his cigar shop.

"You have seen the cigar lighters that smokers carry? Well, there are not as many of these in the city as you will find in smaller towns and in the country, but they help to reduce the sale of

but they help to reduce the sale of matches. The country merchant does not give away matches as the city dealer but the housekeepers in the towns do not use as many as city housekeepers.

"Thirty years ago when I started in business the match peddlers were as nu-merous as fruit and shoe lace peddlers are to-day. When I was a boy the cry. "Matches almanage and track "ampered".

are to-day. When I was a boy the cry. Matches, almanaes and tack 'ammers' was heard the livelong day. The matches were put up in little round wooden boxes, sanded on the bottom.

"I don't recall how it was that almanacs were sold, for it does not seem that there ALL NIGHT BAKERIES.

Where Customers Can Have Their Wants
Supplied at Any Hour.

Among the many places of business of one and another sort that in a great city are kept open all hight are bakeries.

The bakery is a peculiarly domestic.

Were sold, for it does not seem that there ever was a time when people would buy almanaes, but I suppose they did or the pedler's instinct is made on the hair trigger principle, and he will not keep a stock that the public does not seem that there ever was a time when people would buy almanaes, but I suppose they did or the pedler's instinct is made on the hair trigger principle, and he will not keep a stock that the public does not seem that there ever was a time when people would buy almanaes, but I suppose they did or the pedler's instinct is made on the hair trigger principle, and he will not keep a stock that the public does not seem that there ever was a time when people would buy almanaes, but I suppose they did or the pedler's instinct is made on the hair trigger principle, and he will not keep a stock that the public does not the pedler's instinct is made on the want. Nor do I recall how it was that tack hammers were sold on the streets, but I do know that they were included in the pedler's instinct is made on the pedler's in

THE USEFUL SWALLOWS. Light Cavalry of the Avian Army and the Friends of the Farmer.

Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. From the standpoint of the farmer and the orchardist perhaps no birds more useful than the swallows exist. They have been described as the light cavalry of the avian army.

Specially adapted for flight and un excelled in aerial evolutions, they have few rivals in the art of capturing insectin midsir. They est nothing of value to man except a few predaceous wasps and bugs, and in return for their services in destroying wast numbers of noxious insects ask only for harborage and pro-

It is to the fact that they capture their prey on the wing that their peculiar value to the cotton grower is due. Orioles du royal service in catching weevils on the bolls, and blackbirds, wrens, flycatchers to be in their neighborhood an all night open bakery where they can regularly supply their wants.

From 2 to 5 A. M. are the hours that mark low ebb in the all night bakery trade, but customers are dropping in all night long.

bolls, and blackbirds, wrens, flyostchers and others contribute to the good work, but when swallows are migrating over the cotton fields they find the weevils flying in the open and wage active war against them. As many as forty-seven adult weevils have been found in the stomach of a single cliff swallow.

small piece of buckskin. Upon this the ploture story, or the signs which stood for it, had to be shown in quills or beads. a not very plastic medium. Classes of symbols had to be invented

have special significance.

for the moccasin, and the Indian decorator, who even in his freest field only indicated the whole by a part, was here reduced to his least dimensions. Neveraless he contrived to represent upon the humble field of the foot covering his

crawfish, the scorpion, the worm, the caterpillar, the centipede, the butterfly, though the ordinary observer would never think these objects were intended to be represented.

Each Pair of Moccasins Tells Its Own distinct signs for the bear's foot, ranging Story, but It Is Often Hard to Read in appearance to the uninitiated from -Significance of Certain Symbols. an oven to a three pronged fork. It further appears that these symbols of the bear's foot are found only among the studying the meaning of the patterns Arapahoes, and are all different from the worked in beads and quills upon Indian emblems of the same object in use among moccasins and have learned some in-

the tribes of the northwest coast. teresting things about them. It has long Many persons have seen the painted geometric effect of alternate color squares on a moccasin front and have probably thought the design merely geometric, frame of mind which we entertain when on a moccasin front and have probably mental, but it was only lately that the moccasin patterns were discovered to but in so doing they would be following a white man's trend of thought and not an Indian's. The latter is designed to buffalo robe. In his moccasin decoraconvey the idea of the coating of the buffalo's intestine or stomach. The moccasin sign for buffalo-that is, the entire animal, among the Arapahoes is simply plain, solid colored rectangle.

For depicting the human eye upon his moccasins the Arapahoe had his own ideas. One of his methods for representing the windows of the soul upon his shoes was a solid colored rectangle in a larger open rectangle. Still another was something resembling a small flight of steps, and still another was just a plain rectangle without any bother at all. Sometimes too the average is indicated by a triangle

favorite devices and emblems, ranging from the sun, moon, clouds, man, &c., to the uncestentatious worm.

Each pair of moccasins tells its own story, for no two pairs, if they are of native Indian design, are exactly alike.

The student finds among the moccasins at the moccasins ation may be represented by a lozenge dicate the shade of the forest or of a tree, but a double wavy line indicates lightning. In many tribes east of the Rocky Mountains the single wavy line means snake, which again may symbolize wisdom and power.

The student finds among the moccasins ation may be represented by a lozenge to make the shade of the forest or of a tree, but a double wavy line indicates lightning. In many tribes east of the Rocky Mountains the single wavy line many tribes east of the Rocky Mountains the single wavy line many tribes east of the Rocky Mountains the single wavy line indicates lightning.

The triangle is a much used symbol.

Two triangles joined mean a woman, er it may mean a butterfly in some of the southwestern tribes. The signs used to indicate man among the Arapahoes alone are varied. Thus the lord of cre-

of the Arapahoes the dragonfly, the shaped figure, a cross, a fantastic delineation such as a youthful pupil might employ to indicate his teacher, or even merely a dot.

A triangle with the point downward stands for the heart; with the point upward it may mean a tent, a tepee or a Some of the designs puzzle even the experts. Thus there are three separate and distinct signs for the bear's foot, ranging of straight lines may mean a star or the

morning star.

A line of little squares means tracks, which may be buffalo tracks, deer tracks, or what not. When the initiated reader follows an Indian moccasin story he reads woman might represent the intestinal a shorthand in which the characters tract of the buffalo, but she never imi-What makes the task more difficult

for the scientists is the fact that the abbreviations vary among the different tribes, and even in the same tribe. As

frame of mind which we entertain when we visit a Chinese theatre. We are perhaps able to feel when the chief actor makes a sweep of his leg that he is after that on horseback; but we demand of all Chinese theatres that this horseback sign shall be the same, or at least it must always be the same in this one theatre.

heatre. "We instinctively ask that these sym-

"We instinctively ask that these symbols, these thought condensations shown on Indian moocasins, shall be the same in all the tribes. Even with our experience we cannot rid ourselves entirely of our white methods of thought."

The Sioux makes one moocasin sign for buffalo, elk, bear or some other simple object. The Indian of the Northwest coast makes a simple wavy line to indicate the shade of the forest or of a tree, but a double wavy line indicates lightning. In many tribes east of the Rocky Mountains the single wavy line means snake.

of his ancient symbolic art and has followed the white man's patterns, flowers, crosses, rosettes and scrolls. The half-breed's influence and the mission school influence extend deeply into the native art of every tribe to-day, although Miss Da Costa, the native teacher of Indian decorative art at Carlisle, is endeavoring to revive all the ancient designs.

If your moccasins, probably bought on

some reservation or at some collector's store, show a flower pattern it is certain that they are not of ancient design and are not typical of Indian art. The Indian tated the prairie sunflower. It has been an interesting feature of the moccasin studies to discover if among this most varied and abbreviated type of

Indian symbolism there are any signs of universal significance among the different tribes. There have not been found many such signs, though there are some figures or symbols which appear to have a widely or symbols which appears of old moccasins accepted meaning.

Perhaps your pair of old moccasins may show a straight, narrow line in quills may show a straight from the toe to the

or beads extending from the toe to the upper portion. This decoration may be found in a Cree or Blackfoot or Cheyenne or Sioux, Crow or Alackfoot or Cheyenne or Sioux, Crow or Arapahoe, shoe. It will not appear invariably but will often recur. This straight line seems to have about the same significance in all the tribes, meaning the path of the sun, the path of life, the way to a destination. It seems also to be the sign of departure, of going somewhere.

tribes, meaning the path of the sun, the path of life, the way to a destination. It seems also to be the sign of departure, of going somewhere.

Possibly the owner of a pair of moccasins last noticed thereon, as upon many decorated buffalo robes, certain cross lines done in beads or quillwork. These lines may mean different things, but in proper relations to other lines they seem to indicate among many tribes the same them. She make them like her own to indicate among many tribes the same thing; that is to say, paths or traits; usually, in the older specimens, of the buffalo the symbols indicating that animal signified abundance and plenty,

frequently.

The figure denoting the four winds, or four cardinal points, usually takes the form of a cross with limbs of equal length and seems not to be confined to any one tribe. At times the cross takes the form of the swastika.

One of the Government scientists asked an Indian to interpret a certain piece of decoration. The latter said that the straight lines meant straight paths, a good life, and that the cross shown meant the morning star. The streak of red at the morning star. The streak of red at the edge meant the rising of the sun, the little triangles along the bottom of the pattern indicated clouds, &c.

The thunder bird, or eagle, appears here and there in the moccasin patterns of nearly all the plains tribes in the form of a more or less elaborated figure based on the double triangle. A few sharp lines at the bottom of this figure change it into a swallow, that being the simple method of denoting the stiff tail feathers The eagle figure has almost as wide a

The eagle ingure has almost as wide a significance as the rows of squares indicating animal tracks or the transverse straight lines which mean paths. The Arapahoes denote the bird of the sun upon their moccasins by an inverted pyramid, their moccasins by an inverted pyramid, and the carpantar's square and a figure like a carpenter's square, and a cross of which each arm is formed of double lines.

It is a notable fact that the experts of